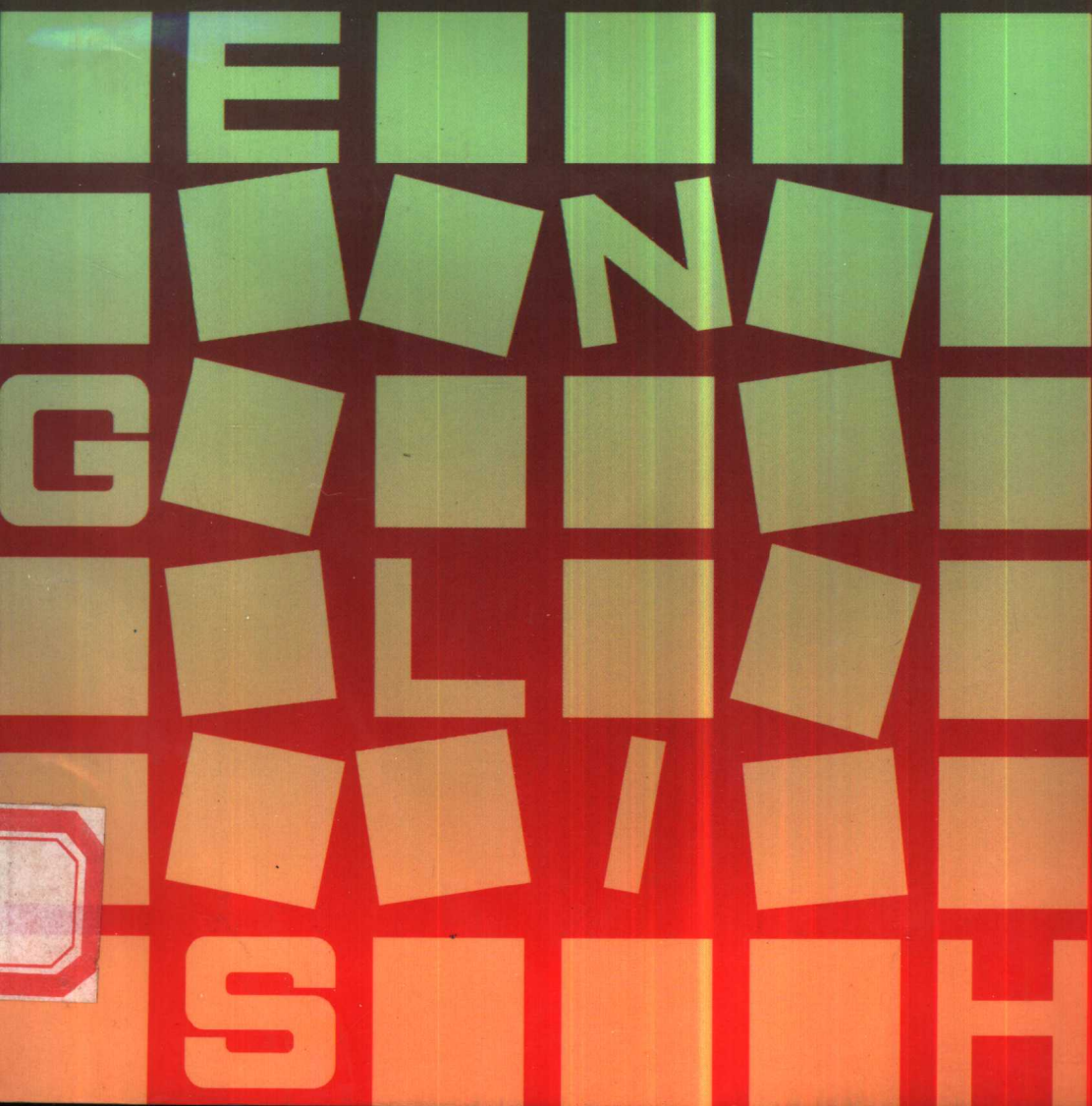


# 大学英语 解题应试技巧

王益民 主编

上海科学普及出版社

DAXUE YINGYU JIETI YINGSHI JIQIAO



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## 内 容 提 要

本书对大学英语考试中常被采用的六种题型的测试方法、测试内容以及每一种试题的解题应试技巧作了详尽的介绍和说明。在每一章内容后编入了相关内容的练习题,书中还编入了数套综合测试题。这些练习题和综合测试题供读者自测用。为了帮助读者复习巩固英语语言知识、提高运用英语语言的能力,本书充分注意了练习的数量和质量。根据国家教委下达的关于从1996年1月开始,大学四级、六级统考逐步采用新题型的通知,本书“阅读理解”一章的自测练习题中增加了“英译汉”部分,并在书后附有参考答案。本书适合于高中以上具有中高级英语水平的读者。

# 前 言

我国改革开放以来,由于党、各级政府和教育行政部门的高度重视,我国人民的整体英语水平已经有了很大的提高,许多人已经具有中级或高级的英语水平。我国每年有数以百万计的人参加各种中高级英语考试。除高考外,大规模的中高级英语考试有大学三级、四级和六级英语考试,中高级职称英语考试,研究生入学英语考试,英语水平考试(EPT),托福英语考试(TOEFL),商务英语证书考试(BEC)等。为了帮助参加各种中高级英语考试的读者顺利通过各种英语考试,我们编写了《大学英语解题应试技巧》,供读者参考。

《大学英语解题应试技巧》是一本集介绍各种题型试题测试方法和内容,讲解各种题型试题的解题应试技巧及配套自测练习题和综合自测题于一体的新型的中高级英语复习书。

本书对中高级英语考试中常采用的句子结构选择填空、句子结构改错、词汇测试、完形填空、阅读理解和英语短文写作六种题型的测试方法、测试内容及解题应试技巧分别作了详尽的介绍和说明。在每一章内容后编入了相当数量的有关内容的练习题,书中也编入了数套综合测试题。练习题和综合测试题供读者复习、巩固知识和自测用。附录中提供了全部自测练习题和综合测试题的参考答案。英语短文写作一章中提供了英语说明文、记叙文和描写文三种主要文体的写作技巧和方法,供读者参考。本书主编担任了主要编写任务和全书的统稿工作。

在本书编写的过程中,得到了王艳、郑燕、黄翊、王敏艳、吴婉炯、杨志琴和朱卫红几位同志的许多帮助,特在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

1997年1月

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# 第一章 选择填空

## 一、选择填空题的测试方法和内容

在选拔性和教学评估性的中高级英语考试中,一般都有选择填空题。这一题型主要用于测试应试者对英语句子结构的掌握情况。测试方法通常是在每一道试题下面设计四至五个答案,其中一个是待选答案,其余几个都是干扰性答案。

**例 1** The photographs of Mars taken by Satellite are \_\_\_\_ than those taken from the earth.

- A. clearest                      B. the clearest  
C. much clearer                D. more clearer

该题就是选择填空题,测试的是英语形容词比较级的用法,正确答案是:C,其余几个都是干扰性答案。

英语句子结构选择填空题涉及语法、惯用法、逻辑和修辞等几方面的内容,测试考生对英语语法、英语惯用法、英语逻辑和英语修辞知识等的掌握情况。中高级英语考试中,主要测试的还是语法问题。

**例 2** \_\_\_\_ 1980 that Voyager transmitted photographs of Saturn to the earth.

- A. When it was                  B. During  
C. That was in                  D. It was in

该题测试的是先行词 it 引起的断裂句(cleft sentence)结构。根据这种断裂句结构的具体搭配要求,正确答案应为 D。

**例 3** Not until some days ago \_\_\_\_ an idea what a guided missile was like.

- A. did I have                    B. I had  
C. I have had                   D. have I had

这个句子测试的是英语中常见的倒装结构。根据英语语法,某些副词或某些起状语作用的短语置句首时,英语句子应用部分倒装结构,即应将句子的助动词或情态动词移至句子的主语之前,故句子的正确答案应该是 A。答案 D 虽然用的是倒装结构,但时态不正确,不是待选答案。

英语惯用法问题也是句子结构的一个内容,中高级英语的选择填空题中也时有所见。

**例 4** The bandits robbed \_\_\_\_.

- A. his money                    B. him of his money  
C. him his money                D. the money from him

根据英语惯用法,rob 这个词的正确搭配形式是:rob sb. of sth. 因此句子的正确答案应该是 B。

**例 5** No one who had seen her \_\_\_\_ express his admiration for her.

- A. didn't                      B. wasn't to  
C. wouldn't                  D. failed to

这个句子是一个双重否定结构。按照英语习惯,双重否定不是在同一个主谓结构中连用两个否定词来表示的,而是用一个否定词,另一个意义上否定的词或者另一个含否定前缀或后缀的词构成。原句中的 no one 已是否定词,谓语动词就应该是一个意义上否定的词,所以正确答案是 D。fail 是含有否定意义的动词。

除了语法和惯用法外,英语句子结构的试题有时也涉及逻辑问题。

**例 6** Looking out of the window, \_\_\_\_ flying in the sky.

- A. a bird was                  B. there was a bird  
C. he saw a bird              D. a bird was seen

这是一个含悬垂分词短语(dangling participial phrase)的句子。按英语的逻辑,句子的主语应该是现在分词行为的执行者,即句子的主语和现在分词构成逻辑主谓关系,但答案 A、B、D 中的主谓都不是现在分词行为的执行者,因此都不是正确答案,正确答案应该是 C。主语 he 和 looking out...构成逻辑主谓关系。

**例 7** \_\_\_\_ his father died of cancer.

- A. At the age of eleven          B. When eleven  
C. Being eleven                  D. When he was eleven

如把答案 A、B、C 代入原句,句子的意思都成了:他的父亲十一岁时死于癌症,这显然不合逻辑,正确答案是 D。将答案 D 代入原句,主句中的主语 his father 和分句中的主语 he 是两个人,这样句子就合乎逻辑了。答案 B 是一个省略分句,分句中 he was 被省去后,成了一个悬垂的修饰语,句子自然不合逻辑。只有当主句的主语和分句的主语一致时,分句中的主语才能省略。

英语结构方面的试题有时也涉及修辞问题。有些试题中指明要选择最佳答案,很可能与修辞问题有关。

**例 8** Professor Johnson left the classroom after \_\_\_\_.

- A. the lecture was finished  
B. he finished the lecture  
C. finished the lecture  
D. being finished the lecture

从语法上讲,A、B 都是可以的,但从修辞角度看,最佳答案应该是 B。因为如选 A,分句中改用被动语态,分句中的主语被变更,这样不但削弱了语气,句子的意思不连贯,不直接了当,而且句子的意思也变得含糊不清,the lecture was finished,可能是 Professor Johnson 讲完了课,也可能是别的老师讲完了课。

**例 9** The speaker will \_\_\_\_.

- A. explain of the reason for its delay  
B. explain us the reason for the delay of it  
C. give the explanation of the reason for the delay of it  
D. explain the reason for its delay

答案 A 是错误的。答案 B 中,根据 explain 这个词的习惯用法,us 前应加介词 to,因此 B



也不对,这两个答案首先应该排除。从语法上讲,答案 C、D 都可取,但从修辞角度看,答案 C 冗长繁琐,不简明扼要,故不足取。而答案 D 意思简明扼要,表达简洁自然,是待选的最佳答案。

上面我们谈的是英语句子结构题包括的四个大的方面的问题。了解这四个方面的内容是必要的,但这还不够,我们还应深入了解英语句子结构题常涉及的多方面具体内容。

#### 1. 动词问题

英语动词是句子结构测试的重点,其中包括动词的用法,动词时态、动词语态、虚拟语气、非谓语动词、情态动词等等。试题中有关动词问题的题目最多,应引起充分重视。在此,我们仅举几例说明之。

**例 10** She is considering \_\_\_\_ with you.

- A. not going                      B. not to go  
C. won't go                      D. to go not

这一题测试的是动词 consider 的用法。consider 应接动名词,不接动词不定式,所以 A 是正确答案。

**例 11** Having eaten and \_\_\_\_ too much the night before, he woke up with a headache.

- A. drink                      B. drank  
C. drunk                      D. drank

这一题测试的是动词过去分词的用法。eaten 是过去分词,空格中的 drink 也应该用过去分词,正确答案是 C。

**例 12** The pen won't write, it \_\_\_\_ out of ink.

- A. has run                      B. runs  
C. must run                      D. must have run

该题测试的是情态动词 must 表示猜测的用法。由于猜测的是已发生的情况,因此正确答案应是 D。

**例 13** The doctor suggested that she \_\_\_\_ a two-day rest.

- A. have                      B. had  
C. would have                      D. was going to have

该题测试的是虚拟语气的用法。动词 suggest 表示建议时,宾语分句中应用虚拟语气,正确答案是 C。(在英国英语中用 should have.)

**例 14** He's been elected chairman of the committee, \_\_\_\_?

- A. isn't he                      B. hasn't he  
C. is he                      D. doesn't he

句中的 He's=He has,故正确答案为 B。

**例 15** He won't be here today, and \_\_\_\_.

- A. either his sister will                      B. either will his sister  
C. neither will his sister                      D. his sister will neither

该题 and 后的部分是代替一个与前面部分一致的否定概念,故应该用否定词 neither。由于否定词用在后面一个省略分句的句首,故该分句应用部分倒装语序,正确答案是 C。把

either 用在分句末也是对的, He won't be here today, and his sister won't either.

## 2. 代词问题

英语代词也是常被测试的一个内容, 包括人称代词的所有格、关系代词、不定代词等等。

**例 16** Do you really believe that she has blamed us for the accident, especially \_\_\_\_?

- A. you and I                      B. you and me  
C. we two                          D. our two

该问句中的代词应用宾格, B 是正确答案。

**例 17** There is often disagreement as to \_\_\_\_ is the better student, Bob or Ellen.

- A. whom                          B. who  
C. which                          D. that

该例中 as to 是短语介词, 后面接的是一个宾语分句, 该分句的主语是 who, 故 B 是正确答案。

**例 18** There is a student in the class-room \_\_\_\_ he thinks will be sent to study abroad.

- A. who                            B. whom  
C. that                            D. which

该句正确答案为 A。因为它充当该句子中宾语从句的主语, 句中的 he thinks 只是插入语。

## 3. 名词问题

名词问题包括可数名词与不可数名词的区分、名词的单复数、名词的所有格等等。

**例 19** There is a limit of \_\_\_\_ for each passenger.

- A. one carry-on luggage                      B. a carry-on luggage  
C. one piece of carry-on luggage                      D. carry-on luggage

luggage 是不可数名词, 正确答案应该是 C。

**例 20** The New York-Washington train is arriving on \_\_\_\_.

- A. four track                      B. track the fourth  
C. fourth track                      D. track four

该题正确答案为 D。答案 C 前如加上定冠词 the, 也是对的。

## 4. 修饰语问题

修饰语包括定语修饰语和状语修饰语, 涉及修饰语的位置、形式、搭配等等。

**例 21** I have to write \_\_\_\_ paper this weekend.

- A. a one-thousand-word                      B. a one-thousand-words  
C. a thousand-words                      D. one thousands-words

词组作前置修饰语时, 应用连字符号连接起来, 名词用单数, 正确答案是 A。

**例 22** We had \_\_\_\_ that I am hungry already.

- A. such small lunch                      B. so small lunch  
C. a such small lunch                      D. so small a lunch

该题正确答案是 D。如果在 small 前加 a, 答案 A 也是对的。

**例 23** He has been studying English \_\_\_\_.

- A. since five years                      B. since five years ago  
C. after five years                      D. from five years

介词 since 与“时间点”(a point of time)连用,故 B 是正确答案。

#### 5. 比较等级问题

有关英语形容词和副词比较等级的试题常常会出现在中高级英语考试的试卷中。

**例 24** This is not \_\_\_\_ the rest of the apartments.

- A. the same big as                      B. like the same as  
C. the same size as                      D. as the same size as

same 与 as 连用, same 是形容词,故该题的正确答案为 C。

**例 25** We didn't buy the car because they wanted \_\_\_\_ it was worth.

- A. twice as much as                      B. as much twice as  
C. twice more                              D. more twice than

钱是不可数名词,是它的两倍,应说 twice as much as。故 A 是正确答案。

**例 26** Her qualifications are better than \_\_\_\_.

- A. any other students                      B. other students  
C. that of any other students              D. those of any other student

她的 qualifications 与其他学生的 qualifications 相比, qualifications 是复数,其代替的词也应取复数形式,故 D 是正确答案。

#### 6. 连接词问题

连接词问题包括单一的连词,关联连词及复合句连词等等。

**例 27** \_\_\_\_ are going to the town.

- A. Both Mary, Ellen and Jean              B. Both Mary and Ellen as well as Jean  
C. Mary and Ellen as well as Jean              D. All Mary, Ellen and Jean

三个人都……可用 both...as well as 的形式,故 B 是正确答案。

**例 28** Don't forget to register this week \_\_\_\_ vote in the election.

- A. so you can                              B. so that you can  
C. such you can                              D. such that you can

该题正确答案是 B。so that 是引导目的状语从句的连词。

**例 29** She didn't buy it \_\_\_\_ the price was too high.

- A. because                                  B. because of  
C. as    D. as to

该题中应用一个表示直接原因的连词,正确答案为 A。because of 和 as to 是短语介词,不是连词。

#### 7. 时态一致问题

在英语复合句或并列的谓语中动词的时态必须一致,这也是试题中常出现的问题。

**例 30** It \_\_\_\_ an accepted custom for a man to open the door when he accompanies a lady.

- A. is    B. was  
C. has been                                  D. will be

正确答案是 A。

**例 31** We \_\_\_\_ several applications a day and with them \_\_\_\_ copies of transcripts and degrees.

- A. receive, had been      B. received, had been  
C. received, were      D. received, are

根据时态一致的原则, C 是正确答案。

**例 32** They asked him if he \_\_\_\_ us.

- A. would help      B. will help  
C. helped      D. helps

A 是正确答案。

#### 8. 一致问题

一致问题是英语结构试题中常见的一个测试内容, 包括主谓一致和代词的照应两方面的问题。

**例 33** All trade between the two countries \_\_\_\_ suspended pending negotiation of a new agreement.

- A. was      B. were  
C. have been      D. are

trade 是不可数名词, 正确答案为 A。

**例 34** Everyone who \_\_\_\_ in architecture and fine arts \_\_\_\_ History of Art 450.

- A. majors, study      B. major, studies  
C. majors, studies      D. is majoring, study

该题的正确答案为 C。主句和定语从句的谓语动词都应该与 everyone 保持一致关系。

**例 35** Those of us who are over fifty years old should get \_\_\_\_ blood pressure checked regularly.

- A. our      B. their  
C. these      D. those

空格中应该选择一个与 us 相对应的形容词性物主代词, 故正确答案为 A。

**例 36** Regardless of \_\_\_\_ personal beliefs, \_\_\_\_ has the responsibility to report the facts as impartially as possible.

- A. one's, you      B. your, one  
C. his, one      D. one's, he

根据代词一致的原则, 该题正确答案为 D。如把答案 D 中的 he 改成 one, 也是正确的。

#### 9. 不合逻辑的修饰语问题

英语句子状语修饰语中的分词、动名词等应该与句子主语构成逻辑的主谓关系, 否则就是一种逻辑错误。

**例 37** Accustomed to getting up early, \_\_\_\_.

- A. the new schedule was not difficult for him to adjust to  
B. there was no difficulty adjusting to the new schedule  
C. it was not difficult to adjust to the new schedule

D. he had no difficulty adjusting to the new schedule

答案 D 代入句子后,句子中的主语与分词 accustomed 构成逻辑主谓关系,故 D 是正确答案。

**例 38** After finishing his speech, \_\_\_\_.

- A. he invited the audience to ask questions
- B. the audience was invited to ask questions
- C. the audience asked him questions
- D. the leading comrades received him

正确答案是 A。

#### 10. 平行结构问题

在英语句子中,相似的句子结构、句子成分应该用相似的语法形式来表示,这是英语平行结构的原则。违背平行结构原则是一种修辞上的错误,中高级英语试题中常出现此类试题。

**例 39** Jane is young, enthusiastic, and \_\_\_\_.

- A. she has talent
- B. she is of talent
- C. has talent
- D. talented

句子中 young 和 enthusiastic 是形容词,根据平行结构的原则,应该是三个形容词结构平行,故 D 是正确答案。

**例 40** The duties of the new secretary are to answer the telephone, \_\_\_\_.

- A. to type letters and bookkeeping
- B. to type letters and bookkeep
- C. to type letters and to do the bookkeeping
- D. typing letters and doing the bookkeeping

正确答案是 C,因为句中三个动词不定式结构平行。

#### 11. 用词冗赘问题

用词冗赘有时也是一个修辞问题,这种情况包括意思表达不简洁,词的意思重复等情况。

**例 41** Mr Davis knows a great deal \_\_\_\_.

- A. in terms of the conditions of the situation
- B. relating to the conditions of the situation
- C. concerning the conditions of the situation
- D. about the situation

答案 D 简明扼要,意思明确无误,应是待选答案。

**例 42** The money that I have is \_\_\_\_ for my needs.

- A. sufficient
- B. sufficient enough
- C. enough sufficient
- D. much sufficient

正确答案是 A,答案 B 中两个词的意思重复。

#### 12. 词的选用问题

英语中有些词容易引起混淆,有些词容易用错,中高级英语试题中常有此类题目出现。

**例 43** There \_\_\_\_ a problem during the discussion.

- A. rose                                      B. raised  
C. rise                                        D. raise

该句中应用不及物动词,因此 A 是正确答案。

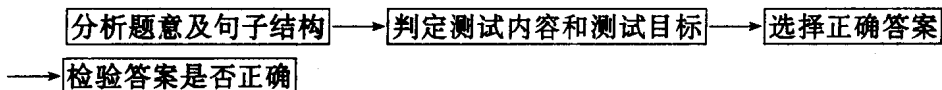
**例 44** \_\_\_\_ the Gulf Coast region, most of the nation will have very pleasant weather tonight and tomorrow.

- A. Except                                    B. Except for  
C. Excepting                                D. Excepting for

根据惯用法,正确答案为 B。

## 二、选择填空题的解题应试技巧

选择填空的解题是一个逻辑思维的过程,它必须经历分析、判断、选择和检验四个环节。因此,对每一道英语试题,应试者必须首先对试题的题意和语法结构进行分析,判断测试的内容和测试的目标,即判定待选项属于哪个测试项目。在分析判断的基础上,应试者根据自己已有的语言知识,在供选择的几个选项中作出正确的选择,最后将选择的答案代入原题进行检验。选择填空题的解题步骤可归纳如下:



现在我们举几个实例来作些具体的说明。

**例 45** \_\_\_\_ easy to distinguish between lizards and snakes.

- A. Comparatively                              B. That is comparatively  
C. It is comparatively                        D. Although it is comparatively

分析:该题的题意是,区分蜥蜴和蛇比较容易。对句子的结构进行语法分析,我们不难发现,句子的真正主语是动词不定式短语 to distinguish...,由此可知待选项一定是一个代替动词不定式的先行主语(亦称形式主语)。

判断:该题测试的内容和目标是先行词 it 的用法。

选择:答案 A 和 D 不合测试的目标要求可立即排除。从表面上看,B 似乎也是正确答案,但实际只有 C 才是正确答案。因为 it 才可以作动词不定式的先行主语,that 却不能。

检验:将 C 代入原句得:It is comparatively easy to distinguish between lizards and snakes. 该句的意思表达和句子结构都是正确的。因此,所选答案是正确的。

**例 46** Thomas was a real friend, for he advised me as well as \_\_\_\_ me with my Arabic.

- A. helping                                    B. to help  
C. helped                                    D. in helping

分析:该题的题意是:托马斯是一位真正的朋友,因为他既给我忠告,又帮助我学习阿拉伯语。句子中的 as well as 是个连词,应该连结句子中两个相当的成分。as well as 前是过去式的谓语动词,根据平行结构的原则,as well as 后也应该用过去式谓语动词,这是两个结构

平行的谓语动词。

判断:该题测试的目标是平行结构问题。

选择:所选答案至少应该是动词的某种形式,答案D可立即排除。在原句中 as well as 是连词,根据平行结构的原则,应选答案C。advised 和 helped 结构平行,答案A、B都不符合平行结构的原则,应该排除。

检验:将答案C代入原句得:Thomas was a real friend, for he advised me as well as helped me with my Arabic. 该句的意思和句子结构都正确无误,因此,所选答案是正确的。

例 47 He must have left for San Francisco, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. mustn't he                      B. needn't he  
C. haven't he                      D. hasn't he

分析:该句的意思是:他一定去了旧金山,对吗?待选项要测试的是附加疑问句的用法,具体测试含 must 句子附加疑问句的用法。must 通常可表示“必须”、“必要”和“猜测”等几种意思。该句中的 must 表示猜测。

判断:该题测试的目标是:当 must 表示猜测时,附加疑问句的用法。

选择:must 表示猜测时,附加疑问句中应以 must 后的动词或助动词构成附加疑问句,并与句子的主语保持一致,因此该题的正确答案为 D。

检验:将答案D代入原句得:He must have left for San Francisco, hasn't he? 该句所表达的意思和语法结构正确,所以答案D正确。

应试者在解答选择填空时,除了应掌握上面提到的几个步骤外,还必须了解必要的解题应试技巧,这会有助于提高解题的准确率。下面介绍几种常用的解题技巧。

#### 1. 排除干扰项

选择填空题通常有四个(也有三个或五个的)选择项。一般情况下,只有一个是待选项,其它几个都是干扰项。理想的选择填空题中的干扰项在结构、功能及意义上近似于待选答案项,从而起到更大的干扰作用,以测试应试者较高的英语水平。但实际上,这一点是不易做到的。在较多的情况下,往往只有一个干扰项具有迷惑性。其它干扰项往往有较明显的错误(如语法错误,答案与测试目标明显不符等)。这时应试者应迅速排除有明显错误的干扰项。

例 48 She had three sons, all \_\_\_\_\_ became doctors.

- A. of which                      B. which  
C. of whom                      D. who

在这一试题中,句子中的先行词是人,不能用 which。A、B是明显的语法错误,应立即排除。whom 和 who 都可指人,但 all 只能跟 of whom 连用,不能跟 who 连用。关系代词前出现介词,指人的关系代词只能用 whom,因此正确只能是 C。

例 49 Not until an infant hedgehog opens its eyes \_\_\_\_\_ its nest to follow its mother about.

- A. it leaves                      B. and leaves  
C. leaving                      D. does it leave

一分析句子结构,我们便可知道,这是一个复合句,但句子主句中缺少主语和谓语,待选答案只可能是 A 或 D,答案 B 和 C 可立即排除。如熟悉英语的倒装语序,应试者就不难判定 D 是正确答案。

有时通过逻辑推理的方式也可以排除干扰项。

**例 50** The teacher as well as the students      fascinated by the exhibits.

- A. was                      B. were  
C. am                        D. are

答案 C 是一个明显的语法错误,可立即排除。根据逻辑推理可得知,该题的测试目标不可能是时态问题。因为如果 B 是正确的,D 当然也是可以接受的,这种情况一般不会发生,那么就剩下 A 是正确答案了。该题测试的是主谓一致问题。

## 2. 寻找线索词

在很多情况,应试者可从试题中找到一些词,这些词暗示或限制了选择项,通过这些线索词很容易判定应选择的答案。

**例 51** Do you think English is \_\_\_\_\_ a language as Russian?

- A. as difficult                      B. difficult as  
C. more difficult                  D. difficult

该题中的 as 就是线索词。as...as...是英语中的一个固定结构。这样答案 C、D 必错无疑应立即排除。在 as...as...结构中第一个 as 是副词,故该题的正确答案只能是 A。

**例 52** In the past few years, great changes \_\_\_\_\_ in this city.

- A. have taken place      B. took place  
C. have been taken place      D. were taken place

时间状语 in the past few years 限制了谓语动词的时态一定是现在完成时态,故答案 B、D 可立即排除。take place 相当于一个不及物动词,无被动语态,这样当然 A 是正确答案了。

### 3. 注意词的习惯搭配

注意词的习惯搭配对于解选择填空题有至关重要的作用。这种试题对于熟悉英语习惯搭配的应试者来说是容易找到正确的选项的。

**例 53** I persisted \_\_\_\_\_ consulting the dictionary while reading English novels.

- A. on                      B. at  
C. in                     D. to

如果应试者对词的习惯搭配比较熟悉,一看便知道 C 是正确答案。因为 persist 习惯上是与 in 搭配使用的。

例 54 Her appearance is quite different \_\_\_\_\_ that of her elder sister.

- [illegible]

正确答案是 D。因为 be different from 是一个习惯搭配。

**例 55** It was just before he came to the classroom \_\_\_\_ the accident happened.

- A. that      B. when      C. which      D. on which

正确答案是 A。因为在有先行词 it 引起的断裂句中,习惯上都用 that。

#### 4. 分类比较法

在做选择填空题时,有时可采用分类比较的办法来选定答案。

**例 56** He told me that the glass \_\_\_\_\_ the night before.



- A. had been broken                      B. has broken  
C. had broken                              D. has been broken

如按照语态划分,待选项可分为主动语态和被动语态两类。从句子的意思看,分句应用被动语态,故答案 B、C 即可排除。根据时态呼应的原则,我们不难确定, A 是选择项。

**例 57** When the students \_\_\_\_ our quiz, the teacher will go on to give us a new lesson.

- A. have finished                      B. will finish  
C. has finished                      D. are going to finish

这四个待选项可分为两类: A、C 表示完成体; B、D 都表示将来体。但按英语语法规则, B、D 可立即排除。分句中的主语是复数名词, 答案 C 自然是错的, 剩下只能 A 是正确答案了。通常在含时间状语分句的复合句中, 如果主句是一般将来时, 分句要用现在完成时来代替一般将来完成时。

#### 5. 逻辑判断法

有些选项有时句子结构不错, 但意思说不通, 不合逻辑。这类题目可根据句子的意思和逻辑来判断应选择的答案。

**例 58** There were \_\_\_\_ people in the park because the rain was pouring down.

- A. little                                      B. a little  
C. few                                         D. a few

句子中 people 是可数名词, 因此我们可排除待选项 A 和 B。按语法分析 C、D 似乎都可以, 但按逻辑分析, 正确答案只能是 C。因为天下着倾盆大雨, 公园里只能是几乎没有人, 不可能有一些人。

**例 59** According to the conditions of my scholarship, after finishing my degree, \_\_\_\_.

- A. my education will be employed by the university  
B. employment will be given to me by the university  
C. the university will employ me  
D. I will be employed by the university

根据逻辑分析, 正确答案只能是 D。因为只有答案 D 中的主语 I 才能与动名词 finishing 构成逻辑主谓关系。

## Exercise One

### (1)

1. He \_\_\_\_ to many western countries.  
A. says to have been                      B. says to have gone  
C. is said to have been                      D. is said to have gone
2. I wish you \_\_\_\_ like that.  
A. don't talk                                  B. won't talk